

# Considering a Science of Recruitment and Retention

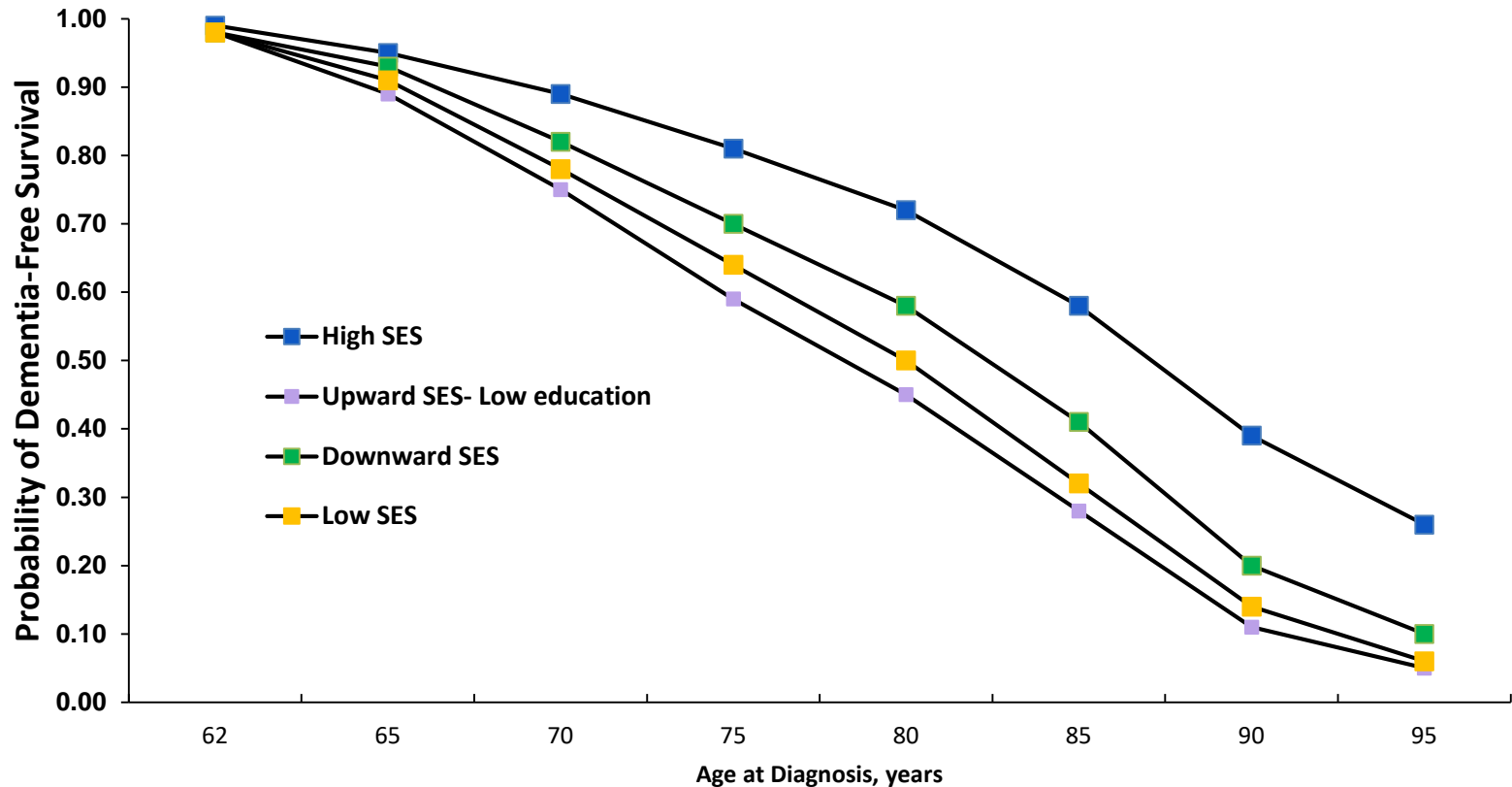
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# Social Standing and Dementia

## Participants with high SES showed highest probability of survival free of dementia

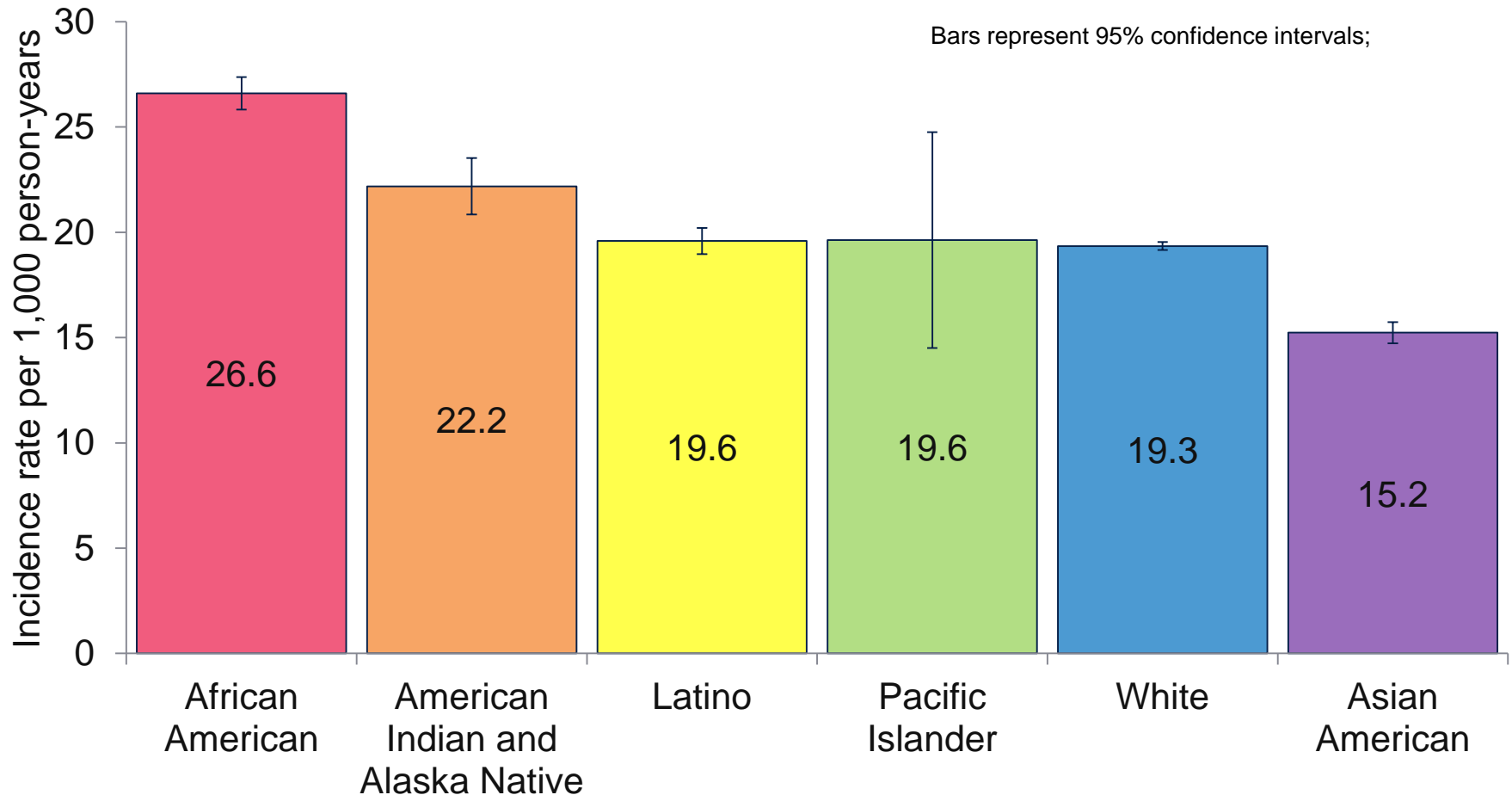
Source: Zeki Al Hazzouri A, Haan MN, Kalbfleisch JD, Galea S, Lisabeth LD, Aiello AE. *American Journal of Epidemiology*, 173 (10), 2011



Cox Proportional Hazard model included: age at enrollment, monthly income, alcohol consumption, type-2 diabetes, and stroke.

# Race/Ethnicity and Age-Standardized Dementia

Kaiser Permanente Northern California members age  $\geq 64$ , 2000-2013



Source: Mayeda ER, Glymour MM, Quesenberry CP, Whitmer RA, *Alzheimers & Dementia*, 12 (3), 2016



# Diversity in ADRD Clinical Research Trials

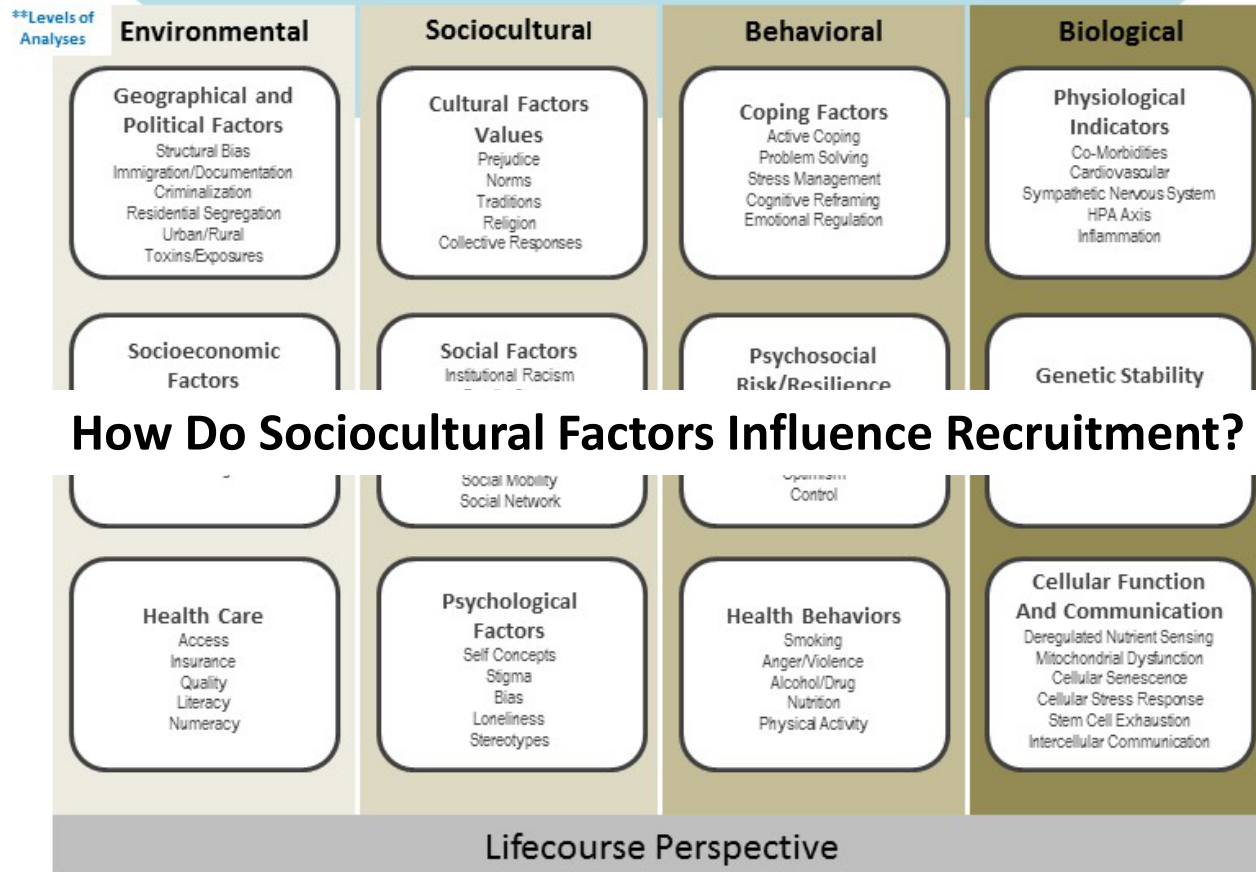
Study	% African American	Purpose of Study
<b>Cache County Study on Memory in Aging</b>	<1	To explore the relationship between age-related cognitive and motor decline and the risk of AD
<b>ADNIGO</b>	3.1	To examine biomarkers in early stage of AD progression by including early MCI
<b>ADNI-2</b>	4.3	To develop CSF, blood, and imaging biomarkers as predictors of cognitive decline and outcome measures
<b>ADNI-1</b>	4.8	To develop CSF, blood, and imaging biomarkers as outcome measures using national cohort subjects
<b>WHI-Cog</b>	7.0	To explore the causal relationship between depressive symptoms in postmenopausal women and MCI/dementia
<b>Mayo Clinic Study of Aging</b>	<7.1	To establish a population-based cohort for studying the prevalence, incidence, and risk factors of MCI and dementia
<b>DoD-ADNI</b>	7.1	To use imaging/biomarkers to establish the biological connections between TBI, PTSD and AD in Vietnam War veterans
<b>SPRINT-MIND</b>	29.9	To examine the role of risk factors for AD on its progression and late-life cognitive decline in a 12-year longitudinal study
<b>WHICAP</b>	34.6	To use imaging biomarkers to compare brain region volumes among multiethnic cognitively normal elderly



# Health Disparities Research Related to Aging

## NIA Health Disparities Research Framework

**FUNDAMENTAL FACTORS: Ethnicity, Gender, Age, Race, Disability Status, Identity\***



\*Gender and Sex Identity

Adapted from: Anderson (1998); Lazarus & Folkman (1984); Pearlin (1989); Link and Phelan (1995); Geronimus (2000); Williams & Collins (2001); Adler (2002); M. E. (2001); C. (2001)



# Science of Recruitment and Retention

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- History
- Priority Populations
- Geography
- Innovation/Technology



# Science of Recruitment and Retention

- Identify Priority Populations for Recruitment and Retention by Geographical Region
- What are Traditions and Collective Responses among Priority Populations in Specific Geographic Areas that may assist Efforts?
- Assess Current Beliefs that Priority Populations Hold About Participating in ADRD Research
- How do Social Factors (e.g. Financial/Family Stress, Discrimination) Influence Recruitment and Retention Efforts?



# Science of Recruitment and Retention

